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Line 14, for "Th. Malic," read "Ibn Malic."

Line 14, for ^سنَثر prose, read ^سنَثر prose.

Line 19, for ^سوَعْدَه read وعده

PAGE 90:

Line 5, for اَرِذ read اِن

Line 8, beginning مَنَع should be removed from text, and placed beneath the note at the bottom of the page.

Line 7 from bottom, for وفاق read وفاف

Line 3 from bottom, for " " "

PAGE 91:

Line 8 from bottom, for المِسْوَاك read المِسْوَاك

Line 4 from bottom, for القياس read القياس

Faithfully Yours,

LAWRENCE M. SIMMONS.

The Owens College, Manchester, England.

Kalilag W'damnag in Syriac Literature.—On page 127 of his edition of this Syriac text, Professor Bickell mentions a gloss of the lexiographer Bar Bahlûl (10th cent.) in which he thought he had found a reference to Kalilag W'damnag. Nöldeke, however, showed (*ZDMG.* xxx., 754) that this supposition was wrong. Cf. also Löw *ZDMG.*, xxxi., 535.

Bar Bahlûl, however, does mention this work in another place, see Payne Smith, col. 1350 s. v. سَا where we read سَا بَعْلًا خَطَّ قَصَبٍ مِنْ قَلِيلِج. This quotation is indeed found in the Syriac text, p. 40, l. 14. Karm-seddinâyâ has also taken up the gloss bodily. Payne Smith's translation is wrong; خَطَّ قَصَبٍ means "a dividing line made of cane." The published text, however, reads سَا , سَا (حائط , ٢٣٧).

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